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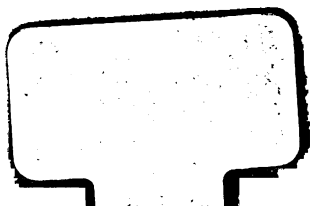
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FEIST'S  
POETICAL  
REMEMBRANCE.

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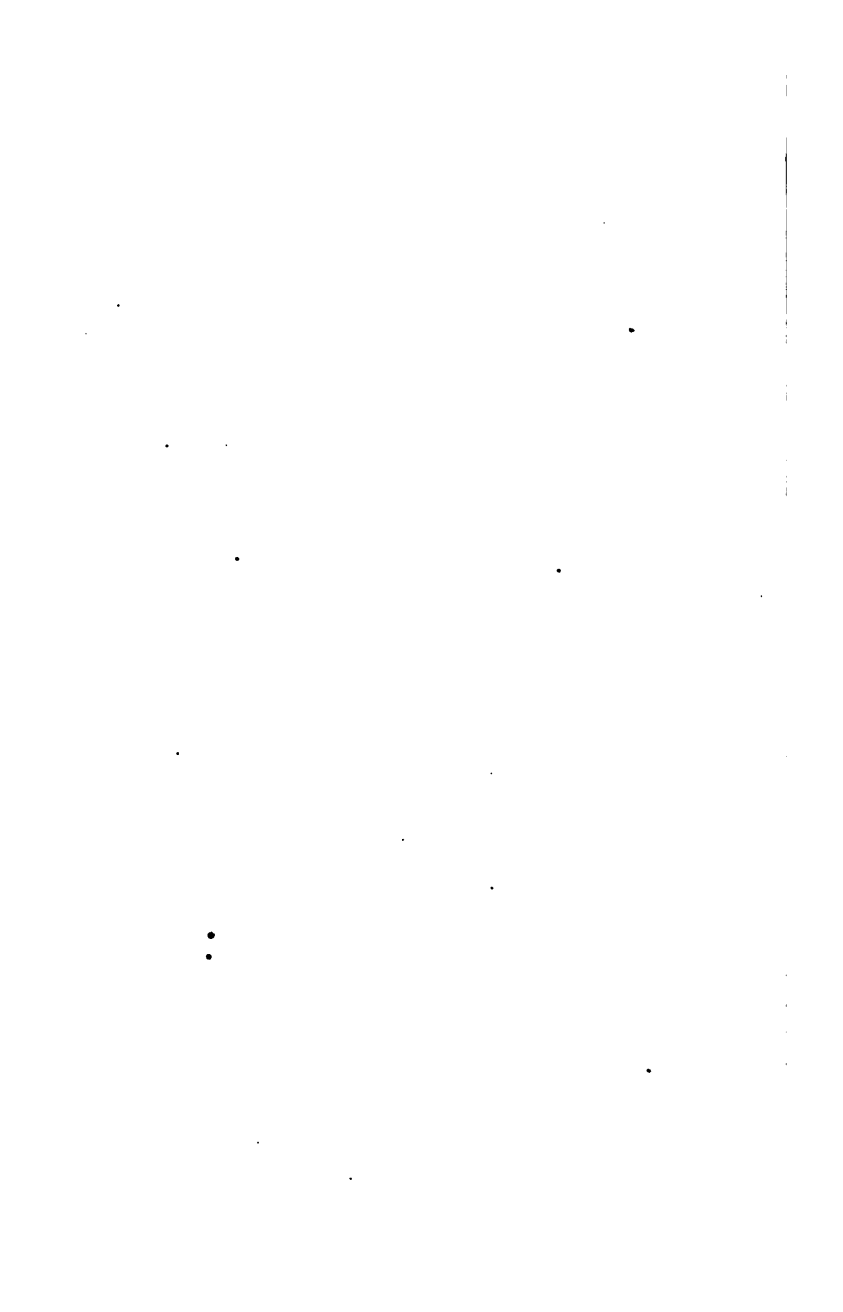
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**USEFUL RHYMES FOR YOUTH BETIMES !**

COMPRISING

## **A POETICAL REMEMBRANCER**

OF

**THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND FROM THE TIME OF WILLIAM  
THE CONQUEROR, TO THE ACCESSION OF**

**QUEEN VICTORIA.**

## **A METRICAL GUIDE**

**TO A PERMANENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FIGURES  
OF SPEECH, ETC. IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

ALSO

## **A SERIES OF EASY VERSES**

**FOR THE PURPOSE OF FIXING ON THE MEMORY THE CHRONOLOGY OF  
REMARKABLE EVENTS.**

~~~~~  
**BY CHARLES FEIST,**

*Author of "Thoughts in Rhyme," "Spring Blossoms"  
"Summer Flowers," &c.*  
~~~~~

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**1837.**



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**“If an Englishman has no knowledge of those Kings that filled the throne of Persia ; if his memory is embarrassed with that infinite number of Popes that ruled the Church ; we are ready to excuse him ; but we shall hardly have the same indulgence for him if he is a stranger to the different LINES OF KINGS who have reigned in England.”**

**FREDERICK THE GREAT.**

---

**TABLE I.**

**William I**, surnamed the Conqueror, began to reign *14th* October A. D. 1066; died of a fall from his Horse *9th* September, 1087.

**William II**, surnamed Rufus, or the Red-headed; began to reign *9th* September 1087; killed by an arrow whilst hunting in the New Forest *2nd* August, 1100.

**Henry I**, began to reign *2nd* August, 1100; died *2nd* December, 1135.

The HOUSE of NORMANDY held the Crown 69 years; from 1066 to 1135.

**Stephen**, surnamed of Blois, began to reign *2nd* December, 1135; died *25th* October, 1154.

The HOUSE of BLOIS held the Crown 19 years; from 1135 to 1154.

THE YOUNG HISTORIAN'S  
**Poetical Remembrancer**  
OF  
THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

---

**WILLIAM** the **CONQUEROR**, and next,  
His son, as **RUFUS** known;  
At whose demise **FIRST HENRY** rose  
And seiz'd his Brother's throne! •  
Next, **HOUSE of BLOIS**, thy **STEPHEN** came,  
Usurp'd the regal sway;  
And many a parent, child, and friend  
Did rue that luckless day!

## TABLE II.

Henry II, Plantagenet, which signifies *broom-twigg*, surnamed Curtmantle from the short Cloak which he wore, began to reign 25th Oct. 1154; died 7th July, 1189.

Richard I, surnamed Cœur de Lion, or Lion-hearted, began to reign 7th July, 1189; died 6th April, 1199.

John, surnamed Sans-terre, or Lackland, began to reign 6th April, 1199; died 19th Oct., 1216.

Henry III, surnamed of Winchester, began to reign 19th Oct., 1216; died 16th November, 1272.

Edward I, surnamed Longshanks, began to reign 16th November, 1272; died 7th July, 1307.

Edward II, surnamed of Cærnarvon, began to reign 7th July, 1307; murdered in Berkeley Castle, 21st Sept., 1327.

Edward III, surnamed of Windsor, began to reign 25th January, 1327; died 21st June, 1377.

In long succession we behold,

PLANTAGENET, thy race:—

HENRY the SECOND—RICHARD FIRST—

And JOHN the Tyrant base!

Arm, Barons, arm—a glorious band!

And nobly dare be free;

At *Runnimede* the Charter gain

Of British Liberty!

'Tis done:—and now—"Goodnight to John:"

HENRY the THIRD succeeds,

Follow'd by EDWARDS—ONE—TWO—

THREE;

And Pity weeps and bleeds!

The fate of *Wallace*:—*Cambria's Bards*:

The shrieks from *Berkeley's Keep*:—

*Crecy* and *Poictiers'* crimson fields,

Have horrors dark and deep!

## TABLE III.

Richard II, surnamed of Bordeaux, began to reign 21st June, 1377; murdered in Pomfret Castle, 14th February, 1400.

The HOUSE of PLANTAGENET held the Crown 245 years; from 1154 to 1399.

Henry IV, of Lancaster, surnamed Bolingbroke, began to reign 29th September, 1399; died 20th March, 1413.

Henry V, surnamed of Monmouth, began to reign 20th March, 1413; died 31st August, 1422.

Henry VI, surnamed of Windsor, began to reign 31st August, 1422; died a prisoner in the Tower of London, 21st May, 1472.

The HOUSE of LANCASTER held the Crown 62 years; from 1399 to 1461.

Edward IV, of York, began to reign 4th March, 1461; died 9th April, 1483.

Edward V, began to reign 9th April, 1483; smothered in the Tower 22nd June, in the same year, aged 13.

**RICHARD** the **SECOND** now moves on :—

Plantagenet farewell !

Make way for **HOUSE** of **LANCASTER** :—

Alas !—what woes befel !

**HENRY** the **FOURTH**—the **FIFTH**—the  
**SIXTH**,

The glass of History shows :

And now the **HOUSE** of **YORK** appears

And shakes its rival rose !

How the **FOURTH EDWARD** hews his way

Through thousands to the Crown !

Not e'en his Brother's life he spares :

Malmsey must *Clarence* drown !

Next, the **FIFTH EDWARD**—hapless youth !

Is throned in evil hour :—

Hurl'd by his hideous *Uncle* thence,

He's murder'd in the Tower !



## TABLE IV.

Richard III, surnamed Crookback, began to reign 22nd June, 1483; slain in the Battle of Bosworth, 22nd August, 1485.

The HOUSE of YORK held the Crown 24 years; from 1461 to 1485.

Henry VII, surnamed Tudor, began to reign 22nd August, 1485; died 21st April, 1509.

Henry VIII, began to reign 21st April, 1509; died 28th January, 1547.

Edward VI, began to reign 28th January, 1547; died 6th July 1553, aged 16.

Mary, surnamed the Bloody, began to reign 6th July, 1553; died 17th November, 1558.

Elizabeth, surnamed the Good, began to reign 17th November, 1558; died 24th March, 1603.

The HOUSE of TUDOR held the Crown 118 years; from 1485 to 1603.

James I, surnamed Stuart, began to reign 24th March, 1603; died 27th March, 1625.

Charles I, began to reign 27th March, 1625; be-headed by his rebellious subjects 30th January, 1649.

RICHARD the THIRD, thy guilty life  
Expir'd on Bosworth field :  
SEVENTH HARRY sprung from TUDOR'S  
LINE,  
Thy doom in vengeance seal'd !  
Life hurries on to "dusty Death,"—  
Across the Regal stage  
Pass the EIGHTH HARRY—EDWARD SIXTH—  
And MARY breathing rage.—  
ELIZABETH appears ;—the Brave,  
The Learned crowd the view :  
Lo ! *Spenser* with his "*Faëry Queen*";—  
*Immortal Shakspeare* too !  
Soon shifts the scene, and STUART'S RACE  
FIRST JAMES—FIRST CHARLES are told :  
The *Patriot Hampden* falls, and CHARLES  
A headless corpse behold !

TABLE V.

Oliver Cromwell was made "Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England," 16th December, 1653; died 3rd Sept., 1658.

The COMMONWEALTH lasted 11 years; from 1649 to 1660.

Charles II, began to reign 29th May, 1660; died 6th February, 1685.

James II, began to reign 6th February, 1685; died 6th September, 1701.

The HOUSE of STUART held the Crown from 1603 to 1688, when James II abdicated the Throne.

Also from the death of William III in 1702 to the death of Anne in 1714: making altogether 97 years.

William III, of Orange	}	began to reign 13th Feb. 1689;
and		
Mary II, eldest daughter of James II.		

Mary II, died 28th Dec., 1694.

William III, died 8th March, 1702.

The HOUSE of ORANGE held the Crown 13 years; from 1689 to 1702.

**CROMWELL**—the **PARLIAMENT** dissolv'd—

Five years, **PROTECTOR**, reign'd :—

At length the throne for **SECOND CHARLES**

The valiant *Monk* obtain'd.

Next **CHARLES**, his Brother, **SECOND JAMES**

Anointed King we see :—

How *Jeffreys' murders* “fright the isle

“From her propriety!”

**JAMES** flees to France, and o'er the wave

**WILLIAM** of **ORANGE** steers,

And, with his Consort **MARY**, soon

On England's throne appears !—

What light illumines Nature's laws ?—

Who sounds the depths of Mind ?—

*Newton* and *Locke*—immortal pair !

Reveal them to mankind !

TABLE VI.

Anne, began to reign 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1702; died 1<sup>st</sup> Aug. 1714.

George I, of Hanover, surnamed Guelph, began to reign 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1714; died 11<sup>th</sup> June, 1727.

George II, began to reign 11<sup>th</sup> June 1727; died 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1760.

George III, began to reign 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1760; died 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1820.

Room—room for ANNE!—beneath her  
sway

Fierce factions sink to rest,  
And Glory gives her brightest star  
To shine on *Marlborough's* crest!  
But hail!—all hail to BRUNSWICK'S LINE!  
Two GEORGES Kings have been,  
Hail GEORGE the THIRD!—Britannia's love  
Shall keep thy Memory green!  
'Midst deathless names encircling thine,  
With noble pride we view  
*Burke—Johnson—Nelson—Wellington*  
The PRINCE of WATERLOO!—  
From land to land, and sea to sea  
The shouts of Victory ring;  
But, lost in mental darkness, droops  
The venerable King!—

## TABLE VII.

George IV, began to reign 29th January, 1820; died 26th June, 1830.

William IV, began to reign 26th June, 1830; died 20th June, 1837.

His Father's noble mind o'erthrown,  
Nine years, by due assent,  
GEORGE, PRINCE of WALES, as REGENT  
holds  
The reins of Government.  
Ah, quickly flies each human joy  
That human life endears !  
He points unto his *fair-hair'd child* !—  
The Nation's drown'd in tears ! . . . . .  
Still shifts the scene—and KING indeed  
He now ascends the Throne :  
Pageants of Pomp and Splendour pass,  
And GEORGE the FOURTH is gone !  
Another King !—the *People's King* !  
WILLIAM the FOURTH—the BRAVE !  
Corruption dies beneath his pow'r,  
The Chains drop from the Slave.—



## TABLE VIII.

Victoria, began to reign 20th June. 1837.

The HOUSE of HANOVER or BRUNSWICK, has held the  
Crown from the year 1714.

Vivat Regina !

Alas! grim Death his antics plays,

Again his dart is hurl'd ;

Again o'er England's throne we see

His sable flag unfurl'd.

WILLIAM the FOURTH—thy name's em-  
balm'd

In every Patriot-mind,

And History round thy glorious reign

Her brightest wreath has twin'd ! . . . .

Who sways the Sceptre *now*? A QUEEN!

A YOUTHFUL QUEEN shines forth

In all the radiance Virtue gives—

Replete with MENTAL WORTH!

BRITANNIA with maternal love

Has *clasp'd her to her breast!*

GOD SAVE VICTORIA!—may her reign

With every joy be blest !

## DISTICH

By which the Names of the ROMAN EMPERORS who governed personally in Britain may be easily remembered.

---

B.C. 55 to A.D. 426.

---

JUL. CÆS., CLAUD., AD., PERT., ALB.,  
 SEVÉ.,  
 CARAC., GET., CAR., CONST. CHLO.,  
 GREAT, THREE.

---

## KEY.

Julius Cæsar, Claudius, Adrian, Pertinax,  
 Albinus, Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Carau-  
 sius, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine the  
 Great, Constantine III.

## A Metrical Guide

TO A PERMANENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FIGURES  
OF SPEECH, AND THE PRINCIPAL ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS AND  
CONJUNCTIONS IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

---

### METAPHOR.

A METAPHOR resemblance puts in place  
Of proper words, and adds a vivid grace ;  
As—*Golden* harvests, or a *storm* of rage ;  
*Bridle* thy tongue, and ne'er in strife en-  
gage.—

I will not fear the wicked in their wrath,  
God is my *rock*—a *light* unto my path !

## SIMILE OR COMPARISON.

The **SIMILE** exhibits in *full form*

The likeness of one object to another :

Thus—Like the sunshine to the tender  
plant,

Is, to her child, the kindness of a mother...  
As melt the dew drops from the solar ray,  
So quickly pass the lives of Men away!—  
They come forth like a flow'r, and are cut  
down,

They flee like shadows, and no more are  
known!

---

## ALLEGORY.

An **ALLEGORY** metaphors extends,  
And with their images deep meaning  
blends.

The following beautiful version of the

**TWENTY-THIRD PSALM**

Contains a very fine example of an **ALLEGORY**.

The Lord my pasture shall prepare,  
And feed me with a Shepherd's care :  
His presence shall my wants supply,  
And guard me with a watchful eye ;  
My noon-day walks he shall attend,  
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,  
Or on the thirsty mountain pant ;  
To fertile vales, and dewy meads,  
My weary wand'ring steps he leads ;  
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,  
Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,  
With gloomy horrors overspread ;

My steadfast heart shall fear no ill;  
For thou, O Lord ! art with me still.  
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,  
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Though in a bare and rugged way,  
Through devious, lonely wilds I stray,  
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile:  
The barren wilderness shall smile,  
With sudden green and herbage crown'd,  
And streams shall murmur all around.

---

### HYPERBOLE.

**HYPERBOLE** excess denotes.—Behold !  
Her eyes are stars ! their beams are liquid  
gold !  
So fleet her footsteps o'er the wondering  
plain,  
The swiftest wind flies after her in vain !

## IRONY.

To IRONY dissembling words belong ;  
As—Thanks, proud peacock, for thy tune-  
ful song !  
Exult, young man, and boast thy joy's  
amount,  
But know that God will bring thee to ac-  
count.

---

## SYNECDOCHE.

SYNECDOCHE does comprehension mean ;  
A part for whole ;—the whole for part is  
seen :—  
Beneath this *roof* ten *summers* have I  
pass'd :—  
Yon fleet of twenty *sail* is anchor'd fast.



And, praising *spring*, a voice from Virgil  
hear !

“Green are the woods, most beautiful the  
*year.*”

---

### METONYMY.

METONYMY a change of name denotes,  
And serves in various phrase to dress our  
thoughts.

As—John reads Virgil ; meaning Virgil’s  
works.

Respect grey hairs.—Cold death in ambush  
lurks.

The kettle boils.—The Warrior’s conquer-  
ing steel.

Assume the sceptre and thy power reveal.

## INTERROGATION.

INTERROGATION questions puts with force,  
And gives both life and spirit to discourse.—  
You have I promis'd ;—shall I not fulfil ?  
You have I guarded ;—shall I turn and kill ?

---

PROSOPOPŒIA  
OR PERSONIFICATION.

PROSOPOPŒIA persons makes of things,  
As—Now the Sun the laughing Summer  
    brings ;  
The Valleys smile, and Plenty's cheerful  
    voice,  
Bids Man, with fervent gratitude, rejoice !

## APOSTROPHE.

APOSTROPHE, as thoughts and feelings  
press,  
Turns to some object with a brief address.  
Accursed thirst of gold ! the crimes how  
great,  
Which thou dost urge mankind to per-  
petrate !

---

## ANTITHESIS.

ANTITHESIS arrays in stronger light ;  
Thus *white* oppos'd to *black* appears more  
bright.—  
“Tho’ deep, yet clear ; tho’ gentle, yet not  
dull ;  
Strong without rage ; without o’erflowing,  
full.”

## CLIMAX.

By CLIMAX we in Rhetoric learn to climb  
From weak and low, to mighty and sub-  
lime !

---

## EXAMPLE.

To bind a Roman Citizen, indeed is much  
to dare ;  
To scourge him, an atrocity no Freeman's  
blood can bear ;  
To slay him, almost parricide:—but words  
are at a loss ;—  
They cannot name how vile it is, to lift him  
on the Cross !

## ADVERBS.

Once, lastly, now, here, lately, not, before,  
How, quickly, much, there, often, yes, nay,  
more ;

Wisely, in no wise, no, by no means, thence,  
To-day, to-morrow, somewhere, truly, hence,  
First, peradventure, doubtless, really, ever,  
Enough, how great ? why ? by and by,  
then, never !

---

## PREPOSITIONS.

From, of, in, during, to, into,  
Since, at, for, after, under, through,  
With, up, off, down, within, without,  
Above, below, behind, about,

Beneath, between, according, by,  
Out, over, towards, concerning, nigh,  
Beyond, before, excepting, on,  
Among, against, besides, upon.

---

## CONJUNCTIONS.

And, as, because, for, if, although,  
But, notwithstanding, either,  
Since, yet, unless, than, that, nor, so,  
Lest, both, or, therefore, neither,

*A Series of easy Verses,*

FOR THE PURPOSE OF FIXING ON THE MEMORY THE CHRONOLOGY OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

---

THE DELUGE.

A. C. 2348.

Twenty-three Hundred Forty-eight,  
Before our SAVIOUR's birth,  
The DELUGE did prevail upon  
The Sin-corrupted earth.

## DESTRUCTION OF TROY.

A.C. 1184.

Years Eleven Hundred Eighty-four before  
The blessed SAVIOUR of MANKIND was  
born,  
The troops of Greece destroy'd Neptunian  
Troy,  
That had, for ten years, "laugh'd a siege  
to scorn!"

---

## BYZANTIUM.

A.C. 658—A.D. 328.

BYZANTIUM, years Six Hundred, Fifty-  
eight  
Before the Christian Era spread its light,  
Was founded, as in ancient lore we trace,  
By BYZAS, son of Neptune, King of Thrace.



When years Three Hundred, Twenty-eight  
had flown, .

Since first at Bethlehem our LORD was  
known;

Then Rome, exulting in her palmy state,  
Beheld her Emp'ror CONSTANTINE the  
GREAT

BYZANTIUM for the seat of empire claim,—  
Thence, call'd CONSTANTINOPLE, from his  
name.

---

### ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

A. D. 600.

About the year Six Hundred of our Lord,  
As Christian, GREGORY the GREAT deplor'd

The Heathen night that wrapp'd the Saxon  
mind,  
And bade AUGUSTINE some deliv'rance  
find :—  
He came with Gospel-tidings—show'd the  
way  
By Christ's redemption to ETERNAL DAY.

---

## THE ORGAN.

A. D. 756.

In the Eighth Century, sublimely grand,  
What music bursts o'er Greece and Arab-  
land !  
Behold—THE ORGAN!—Quickly Europe  
saw  
The “wondrous edifice,” with holy awe ;

To PEPIN, King of France, a gift benign  
From Grecian Emperor, the sixth CON-  
STANTINE.

---

## BRITISH COIN.

A. D. 1320.

In Thirteen, Twenty, by Historians told,  
EDWARD the THIRD had money made of  
GOLD;  
FLORENCES call'd, being coin'd by FLO-  
RENTINES;  
Next the ROSE NOBLE in rich splendour  
shines;  
And, shortly afterwards, amongst the Great,  
Lo!—HALF and QUARTER NOBLES cir-  
culate!

SEVENTH HARRY to his coiners gave com-  
mand,

And BRITISH SHILLINGS pass'd from hand  
to hand.

HALF SOVEREIGNS, SOVEREIGNS, CROWNS,  
and HALF CROWNS too,

The mint sent forth in Fifteen, Fifty-two.

No *legal* COPPER COIN Britannia gain'd

Till JAMES the FIRST, that "sapient mon-  
arch" reign'd.

When SECOND CHARLES, restor'd, the scep-  
tre sway'd,

Of gold from GUINEA, GUINEAS first were  
made.

And of succeeding Kings and Queens, behold !

Our well-known coins of Copper, Silver,  
Gold.

## EDWARD THE THIRD

Began to reign 1327 : Died 1377.

---

THE FIRST ENGLISH DUKE created  
and  
THE NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER instituted.

---

On some English Nobility—EDWARD the  
THIRD,

First the titles of DUKE and of MARQUESS  
conferr'd.

His Son, the BLACK PRINCE, as in History  
stated,

Was the FIRST ENGLISH DUKE that the  
Monarch created.

On the Arms of England, those of France  
he did quarter,

And establish'd the Order of "KNIGHTS of  
the GARTER" :—

Built the Castle at Windsor, and ended his  
days,  
Possessing his People's affection and praise!

---

## CANNONS.

A. D. 1346.

In Thirteen, Forty-six—war's flag unfurl'd,  
At Crecy, CANNONS, first, destruction  
hurl'd;  
But long before, though claim'd by  
SCHWARTZ his own,  
To Moor and Arab was GUNPOWDER known.

---

## PRINTING.

A. D. 1448.

PRINTING arose and shed its wondrous light,  
About the year Fourteen and Forty-eight.

## COLUMBIA OR AMERICA.

A. D. 1492.

O'er a **NEW WORLD** Columbus cast his view,  
A glorious sight !—in Fourteen, Ninety-two.

---

EXPULSION OF  
THE MOORS FROM SPAIN.

A. D. 1492.

In Ferdinand and Isabella's reign,  
The **MOORS** were driven from the land of  
**SPAIN.**

---

## THE REFORMATION.

A. D. 1517.

The **REFORMATION** shone where clouds had  
been,  
In the Eighth **HARRY's** reign — Fifteen,  
Seventeen.

SUPPRESSION OF  
MONASTERIES IN ENGLAND.

A. D. 1539.

Henry the Eighth, by Statute as express'd,  
The MONAST'RIES in *England* quite suppress' d.

---

GLASS BOTTLES. .

A. D. 1557.

When Bigot-Mary England's sceptre sway'd,  
Bottles and drinking-cups of GLASS were made.

---

One cup for health,  
And two for pleasure;  
A third for sleep,—  
But the *fourth* measure  
Foul Luxury and Dishonour fill,  
To pledge before they waste and kill !

---



## THE SPANISH ARMADA.

A. D. 1588.

Spain's proud **ARMADA**—Fifteen, Eighty-  
eight—

From England's small but dauntless Fleet  
took flight!

---

## COACHES.

A. D. 1580.

Years Fifteen, Eighty, **COACHES** introduced  
By **EARL** of **ARUNDEL**, in England used.

---

## THE TELESCOPE.

A. D. 1590—1610.

The Sixteenth Century now was speeding  
on,

To mingle with the flood of Ages gone!

When sportive children did the hint supply,  
To draw the veil of distance from the eye !  
Sage GALILEO toil'd with ardent hope,  
And form'd, with *organ pipes*, a TELE-  
SCOPE !

Upturn'd—with rapture how his bosom  
swell'd !

When JUPITER'S *four moons* were first be-  
held !

The Telescope invented—to the view  
The MICROSCOPE next offer'd wonders  
new !

---

### THE BAROMETER.

A. D. 1623.

The first BAROMETER—accounts agree—  
By TORRICELLI ;—Sixteen, Twenty-three.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A. D. 1789.

FRANCE first, at REVOLUTION's bloody  
shrine,  
Her lilies stain'd, in Seventeen, Eighty-nine.

---

## THE SALIQUE LAW.

By SALIQUE LAW, the ancient law of  
France,  
Females were barr'd from land-inheritance ;  
'Twas used too, as in History fully shewn,  
To bar them from succession to the throne.

---

## BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

A D. 1815.

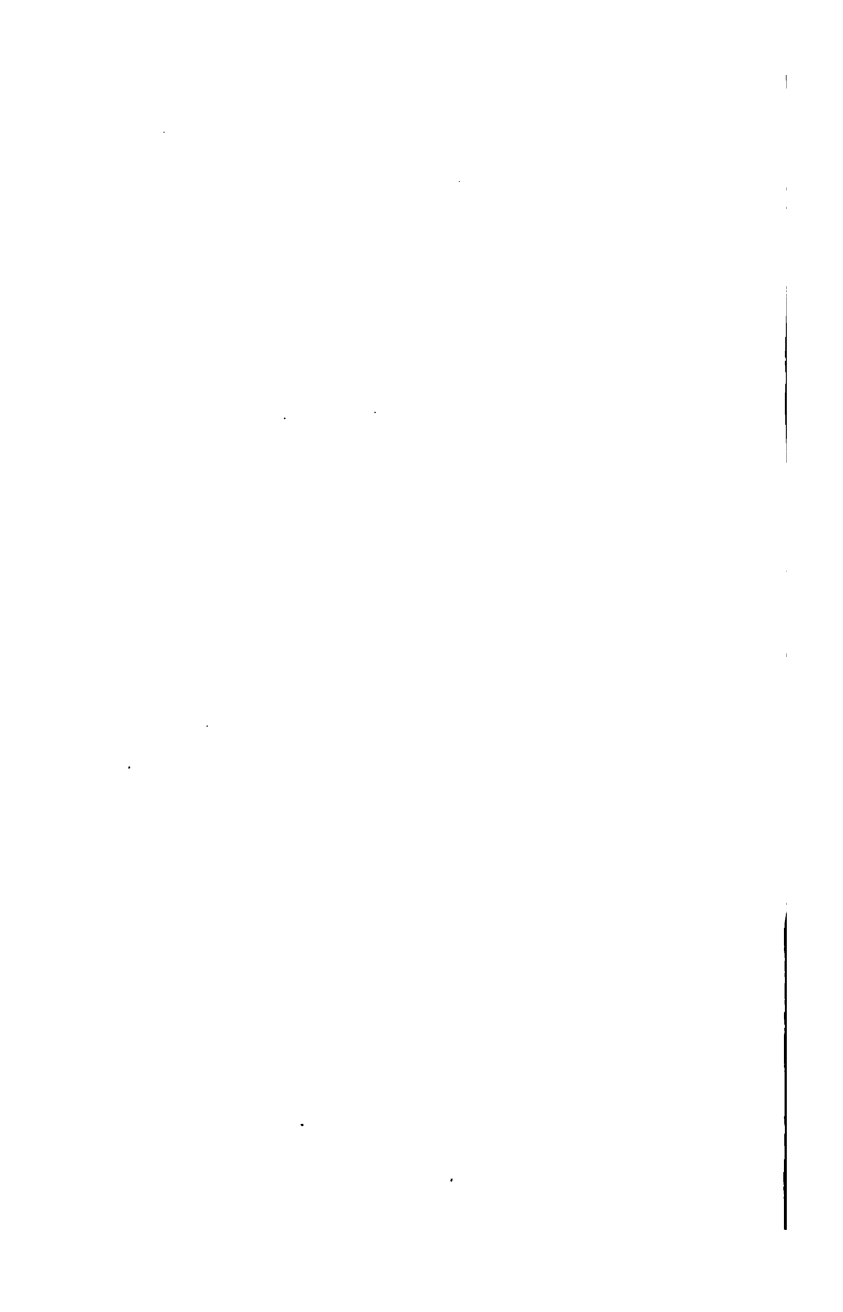
In Eighteen, Fifteen—England's banners  
flew  
Unconquer'd on the FIELD of WATERLOO !

DEATH OF BUONAPARTE.

A D. 1821.

In Eighteen, Twenty-one—a lorn exile!  
Died BUONAPARTE on St. Helena's isle.

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THE END.

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